

# Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 38. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1820.

[VOL. XXXI.

TERMS OF THE  
Kentucky Gazette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
By I. T. CAVINS.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

## Indian Treaty.



JAMES MONROE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America, and the tribe of Kickapoos of Vermilion, was made and concluded, at Fort Harrison, on the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by a Commissioner on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the tribe aforesaid, on the part and in behalf of the said tribe; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty made and concluded by Benjamin Parke, a commissioner on the part of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion, of the other part.

Art. 1. The Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe, agreed to cede, and hereby relinquish, to the United States, all the lands which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, on the Wabash river, or any of its waters.

Art. 2. And to the end that the United

States may be enabled, to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe do hereby declare, that their rightful claim is as follows, viz: beginning at the north west corner of the Vincennes tract; thence, westwardly, by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws, on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and five,\* to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras & the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge, to the source of the Vermilion river; thence, by the same ridge, to the head of Pine creek; thence, by the said creek, to Walash river; thence, by the said river, to the mouth of the Vermilion river, and thence by the Vermilion, and the boundary heretofore established, to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The said Chiefs, Warriors and Head Men, of the said tribe, agree to relinquish, and they do hereby exonerate and discharge the U. States from, the annuity of one thousand dollars, to which they are now entitled. In consideration whereof, and of the cession hereby made, the United States agree to pay the said tribe two thousand dollars annually, in specie, for ten years; which, together with three thousand dollars now delivered, is to be considered a full compensation for the cession hereby made, as also of all annuities, or other claims, of the said tribe against the United States, by virtue of any treaty with the said United States.

Art. 4. As the said tribe contemplate removing from the country they now occupy, the annuity herein provided for shall be paid at such place as may be hereinafter agreed upon between the United States and said tribe.

Art. 5. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said Benjamin Parke, commissioner as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Harrison, the thirtieth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

B. PARKE.

Wagoham, his x mark,  
Tecumcina, his x mark,  
Kahna, his x mark,  
Macacnaw, his x mark,  
La Ferine, his x mark,  
Macateyaket his x mark,  
Pelecheah, his x mark.

Kechemaquaw, his x mark,  
Pacakinqua, his x mark,  
In the presence of  
John Law, Secretary to the Commissioner.

William Prince, Indian Agent.

William Marke.

Andrew Brooks.

Pierre Laplante.

James C. Turner.

Samuel L. Richardson.

Michael Brouillet, U. S. Interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused [L. s.] the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the U. States the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINN ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

TO THE  
CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.  
The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvement generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and exceedingly valuable work, sell for \$12.

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonies are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor Lloyd, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which the paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.  
Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to interest these respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society:

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of sound and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELLE,  
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but *(in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent)*. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

ALL communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER,

Baltimore.

Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.

The Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE

is removed from No. 7, Cheshire, to

No. 84, Main-street,

ON the 9th inst. from the back of Levy Murry, Lexington, on Water-street, a

BALE MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE—The

Saddle, buckskin quilted seat, plated stirrup

irons—the Bridle a plated bit with the letter M on each side of the bit. The Mare about

fifteen hands, a Flemish in the near eye, shod

all round, no brands or flesh mark recollect.

Any person delivering the said Mare, Saddle

and Bridle, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN BOYD.

August 10, 1820—33.

N. B. The mare is about 9 or ten years old.

J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

Writing School.

G. & J. ELY.

WE the pleasure of announcing to the

young Ladies and Gentlemen, of Lexington and vicinity, that they will commence their WRITING SCHOOL, at Mr. Giron's Ball Room, on Monday the 1st inst.

Hours of attendance for Gentlemen, from 4 to 6, p.m.

N. B. Those who cannot make it convenient to attend the hours above mentioned, can have the privilege of attending between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

August 10, 1820.

For Sale very low Far Cash.

A PAIR OF WELL TRAINED

Match Horses;

Also, a large close covered

Jersey Wagon,

Almost new, with a set of SILVER MONTE

ED HARNESS, complete. Application to be

made at Mr. Luke Usher's Tavern.

Lexington, Aug. 10, 1820—33-4t

Straw Bonnets.

Mrs. Saunders,

WE just received a good supply of Straw

Bonnets, some of them elegantly finished.

Also, Gymp's and Leghorn, and every article usually kept in the Millinary line, with Ribbon and Domestic Cottons.

33-3 Lexington, Aug. 8th, 1820.

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a quantity of elegant and comely

Lieghorn and Straw Bonnets.

Also—DOLLS, BEADS &c. &c.

With a general assortment of every article

in the MILLINARY LINE, which

customers are invited to examine for them-

selves, and judge of the price and quality. All

of which will be sold on moderate terms for Bankable money.

NO further CREDIT can be given—and those who owe will confer a favour by settling their accounts.

11-2 Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office,

With neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

11-2 Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Lexington, March 16,

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE  
State of Missouri.  
[CONCLUDED.]

### ARTICLE IV.

#### OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Sec. 1.—The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate who shall be styled "The Governor of the state of Missouri."

Sec. 2.—The governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election.

Sec. 3.—The governor shall hold his office for four years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified. He shall be elected in the manner following:

At the time and place of voting for members of the House of Representatives, the qualified electors shall vote for a governor, and when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the election shall be decided between them by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly at their next session.

Sec. 4.—The governor shall be ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 5.—The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia and navy of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the U. States, but he need not command in person unless advised so to do by a resolution of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6.—The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and except in case of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons.

Sec. 7.—The governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them the purposes for which they are convened.

Sec. 8.—The governor shall take care that the laws be distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 9.—When any office shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor be duly appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 10.—Every bill which shall have been passed by both houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approbation. If he approve, shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, and the house shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsideration, if a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be in like manner reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had signed it, unless the General Assembly by its adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 11.—Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except in cases of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill.

Sec. 12.—There shall be an auditor of public accounts, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall continue in office four years, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. His office shall be kept at the seat of government.

Sec. 13.—The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall never be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14.—There shall be a lieut. gov. who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the governor. The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote as governor and for whom as lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 15.—The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate.—In committee of the whole he may debate on all questions; and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint votes of both houses.

Sec. 16.—When the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, absence from the state removal from office, refusal to qualify impeachment, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, or in case of like disability on his part, the president of the senate pro tempore; or if there be no president of the senate pro tempore, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the

duties of governor, and shall receive for his services the like compensation, until such vacancy be filled, or the governor so absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

Sec. 17.—Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, or other person exercising the powers of governor for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months previous notice thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby be rendered ineligible to the office of governor for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall happen within eighteen months of the end of the term for which the late governor shall have been elected, the same shall not be filled.

Sec. 18.—The lieutenant-governor, or president of the senate pro tempore, while presiding in the Senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 19.—The returns of all electors of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be made to the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20.—Contested electors of governor shall be decided by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21.—There shall be a secretary of state, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall hold his office four years, unless sooner removed on impeachment. He shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; and he shall lay the same, together with all papers relative thereto, before either house of the General Assembly whenever required so to do, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 22.—The secretary of state shall as soon as may be, procure a seal of state, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called the "Great Seal of the state of Missouri," shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Sec. 23.—There shall be appointed in each county a sheriff and coroner, who, until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of electing representatives. They shall serve for two years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office, and shall be ineligible four years in any period of eight years. The sheriff and coroner shall each give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of office in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the Governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall each continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 24.—When vacancies happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, they shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the persons so appointed shall continue in office until successors shall be duly qualified and shall not be thereby rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 25.—In all elections of sheriff and coroner, when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the circuit courts of the counties respectively shall give the casting vote; and all contested elections for the said office shall be decided by the circuit courts respectively, in such manner as the General Assembly may by law prescribe.

### ARTICLE V.

#### OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section 1. The judicial powers as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a "Supreme Court" in a "Chancery" in "Circuit Courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish,

Sec. 2.—The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions in this constitution provided.

Sec. 3.—The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Certiorari, and other original writs; and to hear and to determine the same.

Sec. 4.—The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 5.—The state shall be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four, in each of which the supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, at such place as the General Assembly shall appoint; and when sitting in either district, it shall exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only; provided, however, that the General Assembly may at any time hereafter direct the said court shall be held at one place only.

Sec. 6.—The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction in civil cases which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly. It shall hold its terms in such place in each county as may be by law directed.

Sec. 7.—The state shall be divided into convenient circuits for each of which a judge shall be appointed, who, after his appointment, shall reside, and be a conservator of the peace within the circuit for which he shall be appointed.

Sec. 8.—The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over all inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may establish, and over justices of the peace in each county in their respective circuits.

Sec. 9.—The jurisdiction of the court of chancery shall be co-extensive with the state, and the times and places of holding its sessions shall be regulated in the same manner as those of the supreme court.

Sec. 10.—The court of chancery shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and a general control over executors, administrators, guardians and minors, subject to appeal, in all cases, to the supreme court, under such limitations as the General Assembly may by law provide.

Sec. 11.—Until the General Assembly shall deem it expedient to establish inferior courts of chancery, the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in matters of equity, subject to appeal to the court of chancery, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12.—Inferior tribunals shall be established in each county for the transaction of all county business; for appointing guardians; for granting letters testamentary, and of administration; and for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

Sec. 13.—The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the judges of the superior court, the judges of the circuit courts, and the chancellor, each of whom shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall receive for his services a compensation which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14.—No person shall be appointed a judge of the supreme court, or of a circuit court, nor chancellor, before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years; nor shall any person continue to exercise the duties of any of said offices after he shall have attained to the age of sixty-five years.

Sec. 15.—The courts respectively shall appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. For any misdemeanor in office they shall be liable to be tried and removed by the supreme court, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law provide.

Sec. 16.—Any judge of the supreme court or of the circuit court, or the chancellor, may be removed from office on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly to the governor for that purpose; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish the removal of such judge or chancellor, and give him notice thereof; and he shall have the right to be heard in his defence in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct; but no judge nor chancellor shall be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached.

Sec. 17.—In each county there shall be appointed as many justices of the peace as the public good may be thought to require. Their powers and duties, and their duration in office shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 18.—An attorney-general shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.—He shall remain in office four years, and shall perform such duties as shall be required of him by law.

Sec. 19.—All writs & process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted, in the name of the "State of Missouri," all writs shall be tested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state."

ARTICLE VI.  
OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 1.—Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as may have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; and one school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

Sec. 2.—The general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands by rent or lease, or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

Sec. 3.—The general assembly shall

waters; and it shall also be their duty to provide by law for a systematic and economical application of the funds appropriated to these objects.

### ARTICLE VII. OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Internal improvement shall be encouraged by the government of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to make provision by law for ascertaining the most proper objects of improvement in relation both to roads and navigable

1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people:

2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

3. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance; and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of the state cannot be questioned:

4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect support or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested or restrained in his religious profession or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship:

5. That no person on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state:

6. That all elections shall be free and equal:

7. That courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and certain remedies afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and that right and justice ought to be administered without sale, denial or delay; and that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation:

8. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate:

9. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of accusation; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and, in prosecutions for treason or indictment, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that the accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself; or be deprived of life, liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land:

10. That no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, can, for the same offence, be again put in jeopardy of life or limb, but if in any criminal prosecution the jury be divided in opinion at the end of the term, the court before which the trial shall be had, may, in its discretion, discharge the jury, and commit or bail the accused for trial at the next term of such court:

11. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* cannot be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it:

12. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted:

13. That the people ought to be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects from unseasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing to be issued, without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

14. That no person can, for an indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

15. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty there ought to be no forfeiture by reason thereof:

16. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; that in all prosecutions for libels, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

17. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operations, can be passed, nor can the person of a debtor be imprisoned for debt after he shall have surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as may be prescribed by law:

18. That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and that no priest, preacher of the gospel or teacher of any religious per-

sion or sect, regularly ordained as such, be subject to militia duty, or compelled to bear arms:

19. That all property subject to taxation in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value:

20. That no title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege or distinction shall be granted, nor any office created, the duration of which shall be longer than the good behavior of the officer appointed to fill the same:

21. That migration from this state cannot be prohibited:

22. That the military is, and in all cases and at all times shall be, in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law; nor can any appropriation for the support of any army be made for a longer period than two years.

### SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of government, we declare that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts of individuals and of bodies corporate shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may, before the third Monday in September next, be issued under the authority of the territory of Missouri, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Missouri which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the territory of Missouri, shall accrue to the use of the state.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the third Monday in September next, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his official

shall compose one district, and elect two senators, the counties of Washington and Jefferson shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Genevieve shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Madison and Wayne shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose one district, and elect two senators; and in all cases where the senatorial district consists of more than one county, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the county second named in that district to certify the returns of the senatorial election within their proper county to the Clerk of the county first named, within five days after he shall have received the same: and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the fifth section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the senate of the state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 9.** The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties (or in case of vacancy to the coroners) requiring them to cause an election to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, for governor; a lieutenant governor; a representative in the congress of the United States for the residue of the sixteenth congress; a representative for the seventh congress; senators and representatives for the General Assembly; sheriffs, and coroners; and the returns of all township elections held in pursuance hereof shall be made to the clerks of the proper county within five days after the day of the election; and any person who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the tenth section of the third article thereof, shall be deemed qualified elector any thing in this constitution notwithstanding.

**Sec. 10.** The election shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Missouri territory. The clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties shall certify the returns of the elections of governor and lieutenant governor, and transmit the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the temporary seat of government, in such time that they may be received on the third Monday of September next. As soon as the General Assembly shall be organized, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill those offices; and if any two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes and a higher number than any other person, the General Assembly shall determine the election in the manner herein before provided; and the returns of the election for members of congress shall be made to the Secretary of State within thirty days after the day of the election.

**Sec. 11.** The oaths of the office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

**Sec. 12.** Until a seal of state be provided, the governor may use his private seal.

### MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. MATTHIAS CUTTER, to Miss MARGARET MARTIN.

In Woodford county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, Mr. THOMAS LEE, son of Gen. Lee of Va. to Miss MARY DAVIDSON.

### SELECT SCHOOL For Young Ladies,

At the corner of Hill and Upper-streets, opposite Richard Higgins, Esq.'s and lately occupied by Capt. Leslie Combs.

### Mrs. GRACE,

HAVING kept an academy of the first respectability both in Charleston and Augusta, in which cities she has been favoured with the approbation of the public, is encouraged to form an establishment on a similar plan in Lexington. From her experience and assiduity in the instruction of Young ladies, she indulges the pleasing hope, of meeting the patronage of those ladies, who may be pleased to confide the education of their daughters to her care. The greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and manners; and the Young ladies taught to Read, Write and Speak with accuracy and elegance.

The branches of Tuition embraced in this Academy, will be English and French, taught Grammatically; History, Chronology, Geography and the use of the Globes and Maps; Chemistry, Arithmetic, Writing, Composition, Fancy Needle Work and Embroidery. The number of pupils will be limited to thirty.—A few Boarders can be accommodated.

Terms will be moderate, and made known on application. Music, Dancing and Drawing Masters (if required) will give regular attendance at the academy.

Lexington, Aug. 17, 1820.—33

James Stephens, Fanny Stephens, William Hambrick, Sally Hambrick, John Crider, Polly Crider, Gilbert Shore and John Shore,

### Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend at the Office of Chas. Humphreys in the town of Lexington, on the 21st day of Sept 1820, in order to take the deposition of McCay Oxley, Nosh Pear and others, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BENJ. TYLER.

Aug. 13, 1820—34

### CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

## Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

### LEXINGTON: THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

#### MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

It has been stated, within a few days past, from the most indubitable authority, that a new and barbarous system of punishment has been adopted in that portion of the American army stationed at different points, on the Missouri river. Encroachments of the military upon the civil regulations of a nation, and more especially a Republic, ought to be regarded as more dangerous to the liberties of the people, than the happening of any other political event; because, the very nature of the profession of arms is calculated to inspire despotic feelings—and human beings are seldom backward in exercising all the power that may become subject to their respective situations. Military tyranny is the powerful engine that has destroyed all the Republics which have flourished before our time. To the exercise and prevalence of this spirit and feeling, is to be attributed solely the prostration of the liberties of Greece and Rome. But to bring the subject home:—

Printers in the western country would serve the interest of the public by giving this an insertion.

Mr. Young's woolen factory, are the largest establishments for the manufacture of cloths and yarns west of the Alleghany mountains. We congratulate the people of Lexington and the county of Fayette on the great advantages thus presented to their immediate interest: and we earnestly hope that farmers generally will turn their attention to the increase and improvement of their flocks of sheep, so as to be enabled to furnish for consumption an ample supply of the best kind of wool.

It is contemplated that the immediate manufactured articles, turned out of the factory, will be of the coarsest kind of cloths, on account of their being in the greatest demand. Of necessity, therefore, the common and coarser staple of wool will be much wanted, and to a large amount, during the next sheering of fleeces. The long wool, for the manufacture of blankets will be particularly desirable. Agricultural gentlemen will not, we are confident, lose sight of the importance of yielding this article—for which, we are assured, cash will be paid on delivery.

Every body knows that we have always had in this state two parties—the great one, democratic; the lesser one, decidedly federal; and that the members of the latter, small as was, and in their number, have always been possessed of the wish to dominate over the state. Hence it is, that they have assumed as many shapes as Proteus—Sometimes they call themselves by the non-descript name of no-party-men; when they never fail to vote for federalists and their measures in opposition to democrats, at the same time crying a loud against all party; so that it has become a by-word with many, that the most violent federalists are those who say they are of no party. When the democrats were for peace this non-descript set were for war, and charged the democratic administrations with pusillanimity and cowardice; and when war was resolved on, then they said the measure was impolitic or unjust; and since it has been a successful one, they claim a full share of all its honors and glories. Sometimes they oppose the right of instruction, and at other times they say the voice of the majority should govern. But we have not time to go through all the shapes which our prominent no-party-men, alias federalists, have assumed to acquire power; we have therefore touched but upon a few outlines, which are, however, enough for our present purpose; and that is to show, that federalism by its steady march after power, has at length succeeded in giving us a governor, when if the voice of the people could have been heard, we should have had a democratic one.

We desire the reader to carry with him a few more facts connected with this subject. In all the great party struggles in this country, neither Adair nor Logan took a decided part with the people, high and respectable as are the many stations which they have occupied; but he always shew'd a no-party or federal feeling. To say nothing of the charges against Adair respecting his supposed connection with Burr, or his miserable abuse of the red breeches worn by Mr. Jefferson—(how fortunate for Mr. J. Jefferson that this was his chief fault)—and his opposition to a new election, and abuse of the late war even in camp. To say nothing, too, of Logan's not having supported the republican party; his descending from the bench of the court of Appeals to mount the stump and speak against the new election of Governor:—It is enough for us to judge of the character, the true political character of both of them, by the facts, that whenever they have offered for any office, the federalists have uniformly supported them against democrats. Now, it is true, the federalists have differed; but it is after they have succeeded in causing a division in the republican camp between the friends of Butler and Desha, and have employed good painters of signals and flags to conceal the papers under which both Adair and Logan have sailed; and who have made both Adair and Logan, as suited their purposes, assume every political shape and feature. At one time Adair was the hero who accomplished the revolution; at another time he was the conqueror of Canada, and then the splendid victor of the plains of Oregan. Some of his eulogists, appearing indeed to forget, that either Washington, Harrison, Shelby, Johnson or Jackson had any hand in either of those events! And then Logan was another Mansfield on the bench, and one of the firmest republicans and sages of the age!

Still however, all these means would not have elected either Adair or Logan, but for the arts of some POLITICAL JUGGLERS—who have heretofore stood high in the confidence of the people—many of whom were the first to invite BUTLER to offer himself as a candidate, and who promised him their warm and united support. Butler, who before he received their invitation had no idea whatever of being a candidate, determined to become one; and at the moment Logan was alone a candidate. Butler was advised and requested to visit the whole state, and partially made the promise, which he has since complied with. Then Adair, and after him, Desha became candidates. The election in some countries commenced under good auspices. But it appears to have suited the purposes of some to circulate reports in one part of the state that Butler had declined, when he had not and could not contradict the report—in another part, that this and that great man said he would not be elected; and for certain political jugglers at Frankfort—men who had invited him to offer—to meet in conclave, and there write and print handbills and afterwards send them off, post haste, to every part of the state, stating the absurd as facts, and advising the people to stop Butler and elect Logan. The conspiracy of the jugglers may have succeeded; but this we know, if it has succeeded, it will be at the expence of many of those honorable feelings which have heretofore subsisted between honorable men. As politicians, the jug-

glers have destroyed the ties which have heretofore bound them with the great body of democratic politicians in this country; who, it is not probable, will resume much faith in them hereafter.—Col. Butler has a right to complain of them as men of honor; and the people, generally, when they are informed how, by the intrigue of a local Junto at Frankfort, their suffrages have been sported with, will not, we think, be very forgiving.

The Earl of Liverpool moved to discharge the Order of the day for the sitting of the Select Committee to investigate the papers laid upon the table by command of the King. His Lordship said that, in postponing the meeting of the Select Committee, he conceived he had only to state that the same considerations which induced the House to consent to former adjournments still existed. He therefore now trusted that the motion would be acceded to.—Meeting postponed to June 20.

In the House of Commons,

Lord Castlereagh rose and said "Sir, I rise for the purpose of moving the order of the day for the consideration of His Majesty's most gracious message to be further postponed until Monday next. I have to express my regret at this delay, but circumstances have occurred which have rendered it indispensable both on the part of Her Majesty's Legal Advisers and of His Majesty's Government. The House will therefore feel, that pending these circumstances, I am not in a situation to offer any explanation to the House.—On every ground we feel this to be a question that ought not to be longer delayed—and on Monday we hope to give a full exposition of the state of these important transactions. I have to beg the House will keep themselves and their impressions exactly in the same state on the night the question was first ad-

judged. Mr. Tierney—"I do not wish, I am sure, to embarrass a question of so much importance, but I wish to be assured if Monday is the last day to which the adjournment is likely to be extended? Is it to be the last adjournment?

Mr. Brougham.—I concur entirely with the noble Lord as to the necessity of further delay—but no longer delay, I do assure the House, either has or shall take place than is absolutely required for such important arrangements. I feel the great anxiety that prevails on the subject, and the great delay in the furtherance of the public business—but no blame is imputable to either of the parties. It has been the anxious wish of both to expedite the business, and beyond Monday I see no circumstances that can occur in the ordinary course of human affairs to prevent its being ended. I have also to add my hope to that so properly expressed by the noble Lord, that the House will keep themselves exactly in that state in which they separated on the first night of the adjournment.

This announcement met with a most hearty reception from the members; the prevailing opinion being, that a private accommodation, sparing the feelings of both the illustrious Personages concerned, will take place. It is most gratifying to observe the dignified and judicious line of conduct which the whole House pursued on this trying occasion.—Party has been forgotten. Ministers and Opposition have cordially united their exertions to suppress painful dissidence, and to maintain public tranquility. To the eminent persons who on each side had had the conducting of the negotiation, the highest praise is due, for their temper, discretion and moderation: more especially when we consider the meddling interference with which they had to contend in the out set, and the shafts of malevolence which have since been directed against them.

**FOREIGN.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN  
OF ENGLAND.**

There have been disembarkations on the British coasts bringing war and producing revolutions in the states ere now. The chief of those were the landing of William the Conqueror at Hastings; the landing of Henry VII. at Milford Haven; and the Prince of Orange at Torbay. What were the feelings of the people at those momentous eras we know but feebly; events may be recorded, but the secret throbs of the heart cannot be counted; yet if we might venture a guess on so obscure a subject, we should be inclined to say, that neither at the landing of William the Conqueror, nor at the time of the Earl of Richmond, nor of William III. were the people's bosoms of this metropolis so much agitated as they were last night when it was known her Majesty the Queen of England had once again—bravely, we will say, once again set her foot on British ground. The most important Parliamentary questions were adjourned—the King's Ministers fled to the council-chamber—the streets were crowded: every one was enquiring, "Where did she land? Where will she sleep? Where will she reside? How will she enter London?" Had she a good passage? Had she a bad passage? How was the wind? It was said of William III. we recollect, that the winds enlisted in his train.

Et conjurati venient ad clasica venti.  
How the wind or waves may have served her Majesty, it is hardly worth the while to enquire, as she reached the shore in safety; but the land-gods, that is to say, the post masters abroad, fancied they owed an allegiance elsewhere, and were very backward in supplying the Queen with their aid. The sea-gods also, with the Scottish Neptune, Lord Melville, at their head, were dreadfully averse to her passage, and actually refused her—what is, we believe, granted to a common envoy—a yacht to convey her royal person to the country of which she is queen. We know not what her majesty's conduct may have been; we neither undertake to justify or repeat the charges against her Majesty; but is she not—we put it to every English bosom—is she not a brave woman, thus unprotected, thus obstructed in her journeys, to force her way to us, through a thousand impediments, and in spite of sanguinary threats; in contempt of treacherous offers, to claim her rights as Britain's queen?

—  
**DIED,**

At his residence in Virginia, on the 12th of June last, Col. George Hancock, formerly a representative in Congress, and one of the surviving officers of the revolution.

Also, at the same place, on the 29th June, Mrs. Julia Clark, daughter of Col. Hancock, and consort of William Clark, Esq., Governor of Missouri.

Also, lately, at his seat in Alabama, his excellency William W. Bibb, Gov. of that state.

**25 CENTS REWARD.**

AN away from the subscriber, on the 7th ult. an apprentice boy to the Weaving business, named JAMES DREW. It is probable he may change his name to POOL, as his mother is married to a Bartlett Ford, and lives 8 or 9 miles from Sublett's Ferry, 5 miles from Hyatt's, at the cross-roads, on the south side of Salt river, and about 3 miles from Lawrenceburg, where I expect he is at work, or skulking about—had when he went away, a pair of checked pantaloons and chamber cotton coat—he is in the 16th year of his age, hollow eyed, round faced, smart and active. All persons are hereby warned from harboring said apprentice, as the law will certainly put him in force against them. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me, living 4 miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road.

JAMES GILESPIE.

Aug. 15, 1820.—St.

**STRAY COW.**

STRAYED from Lexington about the 26th of July, a RED MILK COW—her marks are not exactly recollect, but it is thought, she has a crop and sh. in right ear—had tolerable sharp horns, and is in thin order. Any person giving information of the said Cow, to the Printer, at the Gazette office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

August 3.

LONDON, JUNE 17.  
THE QUEEN.

Last night a further adjournment upon this most important affair took place in the House of Lords.

## POETRY.

### MOON LIGHT.

There is a bland and passive hour,  
Endearing, soothings is its power,  
'Tis when the sun  
Has shed his fading, lingering rays,  
And when the doubtful light betrays  
That day is done.

'Tis when Cynthia's rising beam,  
Sheds like or rippling stream  
Her silver gleams,  
When some pale lover, wading far,  
Seeks the bright Hesperian Star,  
In fancy's dream.

'Tis when the raised romantic mind,  
To peace, to love, to heaven resigned,  
Loves to repair  
To some wild fragrant myrtle cove,  
And there in contemplation rove  
Released from care.

'Tis when the fairy orb, serene,  
Divinely blends each rural scene  
Of hill and dale;  
When by the heav'ly visioned light,  
From perfume's spray, the bird of night  
Descants his tale.

'Tis when the grief-worn pilgrim hies  
To commune with his kindred skies,  
To seek relief,  
In pious prayer—and fancy tells,  
That there the form regretted dwells,  
Released from grief.

'Tis when the sentient wounded heart,  
Pierced by slander's keenest dart,  
Overwhelmed with woes,  
Flies from the busy haunts of men,  
Eager t' escape their vulgar ken,  
And seeks repose.

'Tis that blest hour when lovers stray,  
To taste those joys that shun the day.  
Congenial hour,  
When timid maidens their loves bless;  
When by this light they first confess  
Love's gentle power.

'Tis when the poet, Passion's child,  
In fancy's world now wanders wild  
With soul on fire,  
The strain of epic praise prolongs,  
Or tunes to melancholy songs  
His pensive lyre.

'Tis when, as fabled poets say,  
The woodland fairies, sylph or fay,  
Weave their light dance,  
And revel all the livelong night  
Of morning's glance.

'Tis when, as superstition says,  
The soul departed oft betrays  
Some secret crime,  
Holds converse with its mutual heart  
Or leaves Elysium to import  
Some truth sublime.

Oh, still I love thy tranquil light,  
Nor noontide sun, nor morning bright,  
With thee compare,  
For e'en when sorrow swells my breast,  
Thy beams can smoothe my soul to rest,  
Sweet orb! most fair.

PHILPOT.

## Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll would eat up the grist." Although a small sum from each : yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

*Balding Green*—Ford & Stevenson, printers.  
*Bardstown*—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnett, Printer.

*Baltimore*—John S. Skinner.  
*Cincinnati*—Post Master.  
*Clarksville, Tenn.*—Post-master.

*Danville*—Daniel Barber, p. m.  
*Eddyville*—Mr. Lyon, p. m.  
*Edwardsville, Ill.*—Post-masters.

*Elizabethtown*—Post-master.  
*Flemington*—Post-master.

*Flemington*—Mr. Ballard, p. m.  
*Frankfort*—Mr. Crockett, p. m.  
*Georgetown*—Mr. Schreeb, p. m.  
*Hopkinsville*—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.  
*Huntington*—Post-master.

*Jeffersonville*—Mr. Keller, p. m.  
*Louisville*—Mr. Gray, p. m.  
*Lancaster*—J. P. Letcher, p. m.  
*Milwaukee*—George Talbot, esq.  
*Mountaineer*—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.

*Murphy*, Tenn.—Post-master.  
*Maysville*—Mr. Roe, p. m.  
*Mays Lick*—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.  
*Mount Zion*—Post-master.

*Nashville*, Tenn.—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.

*Natchez*—Post-master.  
*Nicholasville*—Dr. Young, p. m.  
*New Orleans*—Barlett & Cox, or Postmaster.  
*New Glasgow*—Post master.

*Owingsville*—Post-master.  
*Philadelphia*—Mr. Baché, p. m.  
*Paris*—Mr. Patten, p. m.  
*Richmond*—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.

*Russellville*—Mr. Piper, p. m.  
*St. Louis*—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.

*Vincennes*—Thus. Dubois & Co.  
*Westerville*—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.  
*Winchester*—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.  
*Washington*—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

**Iron and Castings.**

### REMOVAL.

The Lexington Iron Store is now kept at the corner of Main-street and Cheapside, in the White house lately occupied by Mr. Andersons, where is now to be found the best assortment of wrought iron, probably ever brought to Lexington, consisting of:

Tire of assorted sizes, Axe bar,  
Hoe bar, Horseshoe, Scalloped  
and square bar;

Also—MILL SPINDLES, CROW  
BAR, SLEDGE and WEDGE  
PATTERNS, PLOUGH  
IRONs, of various sizes,

Which assortment will constantly be supplied from the slate and red river forges, with from five to ten tons per week, during the season.—The quality of this iron needs no better recommendation than the use of it, which has been judged very superior by all that have tried it. Castings of a good quality, and well assured, constantly on hand; together with every description of mill iron.

All orders for castings will be promptly attended to, and delivered when complete at the Lexington Iron Store.

For T. D. OWEN'S.  
L. L. SHREVE,  
Lexington, March 24, 1820 12—t

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorised by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14

1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,

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